in the BIFR. Based on the stand taken by the Central Government and the views expressed by the concerned State Governments, Financial Insitutions including the Trade Unions, BIFR may finally sanction a revival scheme and also indicate the quantum of financial allocation, reliefs and concessions etc. requried for the purpose.

(d) The Industrial relations situation as reflected in the statistics of loss of mandays due to strikes and lockouts has shown improvement since 1992. Similarly, the number of units effecting retrenchment and the workers involved therein has steadily declined since 1992. There is also a "decline in the number of units closed and workers involved since 1993.

(e) Central Public Sectors Undertakings were permitted to undertake the fifth round of negotiations for revision of wages and deamess allowance. According to the available information 21 CPSUs reportedly have so far made settlements on wages and D.A., as per statement enclosed. An amount of Rs. 21 crores has been paid as interim relief to some of these CPSUS.

Statement

Name of CPSU

1. Indian Oil Corporation
2. Oil India Limited
3. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
4. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
5. O.N.G.C.
6. Coal India Limited
7. Eleven major ports and seven dock labour boards
8. Airport Authority of India
9. Indian Airlines
10. Hindustan Aeronautics
11. Mahanagar Telephones Nigam
12. Indian Telephones Industries
13. Banking Industries
14. Insurance
15. Food Corporation of India
16. Bharat Earth Movers
17. Maganese Ore India Limited
18. National Mineral Development Corpo. of India- Ltd.
19- Bharat Electronics
20. Steel Industry
21. National Thermal Power Corporation.

Collection of Cess on Sugar

1392. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:
SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWALT

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cess is collected on sugar for the development of sugar mills in the country;

(b) if so, the amount collected through this source during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) the extent of amount likely to be collected during 1994-95 and 1995-96 keeping in view the increase in sugar production;

(d) whether funds have been allocated to various heads froai this reserve amount during all these years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sugar Cess is collected not on the basis of production in a particular yuear but on the despatches of sugar from the factories in a particular period. Financial year-wise the position of Cess collected was as follows:

Financial year	Rs. in crores
1993-94	165.47
1994-95	136.41 (provisional)
Total	301.88

(c) As mentioned above, a sum of Rs. 136.41 crores (provisional) has been collected on account of sugar Cess during the financial -year 1994-95. As on 30.06.95, Sugar production was of the

order of about 141.5 lakh tonnes for the sugar seasqn 1994-95. The cess at the rate of Rs. 14 per quintal on this production would amount to about Rs. 198.00 crores when the entire sugar is ultimately despatched from the factories. Final figures will be available only when firm production figures for the current season are in. Estimates of sugar production for the sugar season 1995-96 has not so far been prepared and hence the amount of cess collection during this period cannot be assessed.

(d) and (e) A statement showing disbursement, made for various items under SDF is given at Annexure. *[See* Appendix 174, Annexure No. 42]

Assessment of demand for coal

1393 SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how the demand for coal in the various sector is assessed;

(b) what has been the difference between the assessed demands in various sectors and the acutal for the past few years; and

(c) what is being done to make a more realistic assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (c) Sector-wise demand for coal are assessed by the Planning Commission based on the corn-sumption patterns in the previous years and also on the production targets fixed for each consuming sector for the relevant year.

In the beginning of each year, the sponsoring authorities of the respective core sector,' namely the Central Electricity Authority in the case of power sector, Ministry of Industry in the case of cement sector and Ministry of Steel in the case of steel sector assess the -total coal requirements of respective sectors and communicate the same to the Planning Commission. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, also makes its own assessment of the demands of various sectors. In order to make these demand assessments more realistic and for firming the demand these assessments are discussed in the meeting convened by the Planning Commission with the representatives of the sponsoring authorities, coal companies, Ministries of Coal and Railways and .finalised.

The Sector-wise demand and actual off-take of coal for the years 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given below:

Data Provisional
(Million tonnes)

	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
	Demand	Actual	Satis-faction %	Demand	Actual	Satis-faction %	Demand	Actual	Satis-faction %
STEEL	35.10	32.43'	92.4	35.00	32.39'	82.5	34.50	34.56'	100.2
POWER (RC)	147.10	147.04	100.0	157.10	162.50	103.4	167.00	166.45	99.7
(MIDDLINGS)	(2.90)	(2.49)	(85.9)	(2.90)	(2.73)	(94.1)	(3.00)	(2.67)	(89.00)
RAILWAY	4.00	3.19	79.8	3.60	1.93	53.6	2.20	0.66	30.0
CEMENT	14.10	10.89	77.2	13.10	10.36	79.1-	13.10	11:12	84.9
FERTILIZERS	4.00	4.55	113.8	3.70	4.96	134.1	4.00	4.28	107.0
SOFT COKE/	4.40	0.63	14.3	4.10	0.57	13.9	3.00	0.33	11.0
LTC		—	—	(0.20)	—	—	—	—	—
BRK &	45.00	38.38	86.4	48.00	36.24"	75.5	40.30	39.46	97.9
OTHERS	(2.40)	—	—	(2.80)	—	—	(2.00)	—	—
EXPORT	0.50	0.13	26.0	0.20	0.09	45.0	0.40	0.09	2S.5
COLLIERY CONSUMPTION	3.80	3.85	101.3	4.00	3.83	95.8	4.00	3.69	92.3
TOTAL	258.10	241.69	93.6	268.80	252.87	94.1	268.50	260.64	97.1
	(5.30)	(2.49)	(47.0)	(6.00)	(2.73)	(45.5)	(5.00)	(2.67)	(53.40)

Figures in bracket indicate middlings
'including imports